Pass Guaranteed 2026 Google - Professional-Cloud-Architect - Google Certified Professional - Cloud Architect (GCP) Practice Test Engine

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Google Professional-Cloud-Architect certification exam is recognized globally and is highly valued by employers in the IT industry. Achieving this certification demonstrates that an individual has the knowledge and skills required to design, plan, and manage solutions on Google Cloud Platform. Google Certified Professional - Cloud Architect (GCP) certification is ideal for individuals who are looking to advance their careers in cloud architecture, cloud engineering, and cloud computing. With the increasing demand for cloud professionals, obtaining this certification can open up new job opportunities and lead to higher salaries.

Google Professional-Cloud-Architect Certification Exam is a computer-based test that consists of multiple-choice and multiple-select questions. Professional-Cloud-Architect exam duration is two hours, and the passing score is 70%. Professional-Cloud-Architect exam fee is $200, and the certification is valid for two years. Google recommends that candidates take the Architecting with Google Cloud Platform Specialization on Coursera before taking the exam.

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You will notice the above features in the Google Professional-Cloud-Architect Web-based format too. But the difference is that it is suitable for all operating systems: Macs, Linux, iOS, Androids, and Windows. There is no need to go through time-taking installations or agitating plugins to use this format. It will lead to your convenience while preparing for the Google Professional-Cloud-Architect Certification test. Above all, it operates on all browsers: Mozilla, Safari, Opera, Google Chrome, and Internet Explorer.

Professionals willing to become a part of Google and excel at every career front can make this happen if they earn the Google Professional Cloud Architect certification. Passing its associated exam is the easiest way to leverage their abilities in Google Cloud Technologies and cement feet in the industry.

Google Certified Professional - Cloud Architect (GCP) Sample Questions (Q94-Q99):

NEW QUESTION # 94
You have an application that makes HTTP requests to Cloud Storage. Occasionally the requests fail with HTTP status codes of 5xx and 429.
How should you handle these types of errors?

- A. Make sure the Cloud Storage bucket is multi-regional for geo-redundancy.
- B. Monitor https://status.cloud.google.com/feed.atom and only make requests if Cloud Storage is not reporting
- C. Implement retry logic using a truncated exponential backoff strategy.
- D. Use gRPC instead of HTTP for better performance.

Answer: D

Explanation:
an incident.
Reference:
Reference https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/json_api/v1/status-codes

NEW QUESTION # 95
You are moving an application that uses MySQL from on-premises to Google Cloud. The application will run on Compute Engine and will use Cloud SQL. You want to cut over to the Compute Engine deployment of the application with minimal downtime and no data loss to your customers. You want to migrate the application with minimal modification. You also need to determine the cutover strategy. What should you do?

- A. 1. Set up Cloud SQL proxy and MySQL proxy.
  2.Create a mysqldump of the on-premises MySQL server.
  3.Upload the dump to a Cloud Storage bucket.
  4.Import the dump into Cloud SQL.
  5.Stop the on-premises application.
  6.Start the Compute Engine application.
- B. 1. Set up Cloud VPN to provide private network connectivity between the Compute Engine application and the on-premises MySQL server.
  2.Stop the on-premises application.
  3.Start the Compute Engine application, configured to read and write to the on-premises MySQL server.
  4.Create the replication configuration in Cloud SQL.
  5.Configure the source database server to accept connections from the Cloud SQL replica.
  6.Finalize the Cloud SQL replica configuration.
  7.When replication has been completed, stop the Compute Engine application.
  8.Promote the Cloud SQL replica to a standalone instance.
  9.Restart the Compute Engine application, configured to read and write to the Cloud SQL standalone instance.
- C. 1. Set up Cloud VPN to provide private network connectivity between the Compute Engine application and the on-premises MySQL server.
  2.Stop the on-premises application.
  3.Create a mysqldump of the on-premises MySQL server.
  4.Upload the dump to a Cloud Storage bucket.
  5.Import the dump into Cloud SQL.
  6.Modify the source code of the application to write queries to both databases and read from its local database.
  7.Start the Compute Engine application.
  8.Stop the on-premises application.
- D. 1. Stop the on-premises application.
  2.Create a mysqldump of the on-premises MySQL server.
  3.Upload the dump to a Cloud Storage bucket.
  4.Import the dump into Cloud SQL.
  5.Start the application on Compute Engine.

Answer: B

Explanation:
External replica promotion migration In the migration strategy of external replica promotion, you create an external database replica and synchronize the existing data to that replica. This can happen with minimal downtime to the existing database. When you have a replica database, the two databases have different roles that are referred to in this document as primary and replica. After the data is

synchronized, you promote the replica to be the primary in order to move the management layer with minimal impact to database uptime. In Cloud SQL, an easy way to accomplish the external replica promotion is to use the automated migration workflow. This process automates many of the steps that are needed for this type of migration.
https://cloud.google.com/architecture/migrating-mysql-to-cloudsql-concept
- The best option for migrating your MySQL database is to use an external replica promotion. In this strategy, you create a replica database and set your existing database as the primary. You wait until the two databases are in sync, and you then promote your MySQL replica database to be the primary. This process minimizes database downtime related to the database migration. - https://cloud.google.com/architecture/migrating-mysql-to-cloudsql-concept#external_replica_promotion_migra

NEW QUESTION # 96
Your company has announced that they will be outsourcing operations functions. You want to allow developers to easily stage new versions of a cloud-based application in the production environment and allow the outsourced operations team to autonomously promote staged versions to production. You want to minimize the operational overhead of the solution. Which Google Cloud product should you migrate to?

- A. App Engine
- B. Google Kubernetes Engine
- C. GKE On-Prem
- D. Compute Engine

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 97
You want to optimize the performance of an accurate, real-time, weather-charting application.
The data comes from 50,000 sensors sending 10 readings a second, in the format of a timestamp and sensor reading. Where should you store the data?

- A. Google Cloud Bigtable
- B. Google Cloud Storage
- C. Google Cloud SQL
- D. Google BigQuery

Answer: A

Explanation:
Google Cloud Bigtable is a scalable, fully-managed NoSQL wide-column database that is suitable for both real-time access and analytics workloads.
Good for:
Low-latency read/write access
* High-throughput analytics
* Native time series support
* Common workloads:
IoT, finance, adtech
* Personalization, recommendations
* Monitoring
* Geospatial datasets
* Graphs
* References: https://cloud.google.com/storage-options/

NEW QUESTION # 98
Your web application must comply with the requirements of the European Union's General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR). You are responsible for the technical architecture of your web application. What should you do?

- A. Define a design for the security of data in your web application that meets GDPR requirements.
- B. Ensure that your web application only uses native features and services of Google Cloud Platform, because Google already has various certifications and provides "pass-on" compliance when you use native features.
- C. Ensure that Cloud Security Scanner is part of your test planning strategy in order to pick up any compliance gaps.

- D. Enable the relevant GDPR compliance setting within the GCPConsole for each of the services in use within your application.

Answer: A

Explanation:
https://cloud.google.com/security/gdpr/?tab=tab4

NEW QUESTION # 99
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